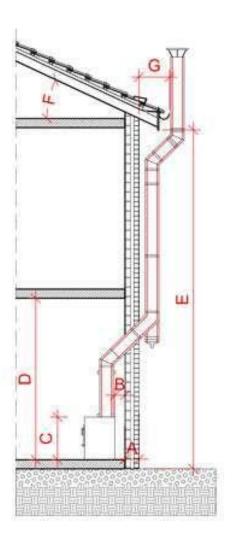
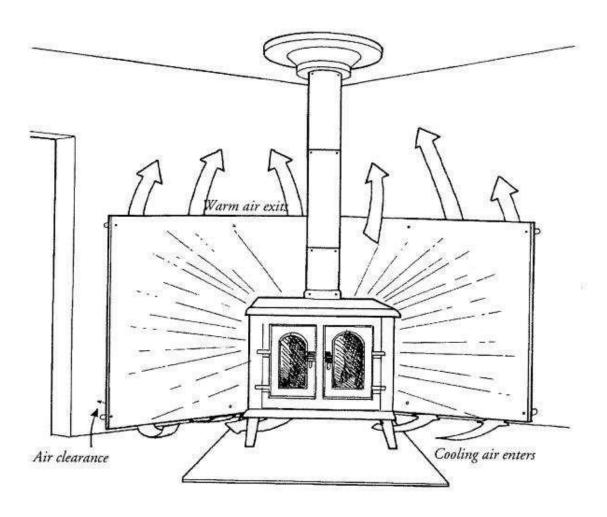
TOP FLUE OUTLET

Measurements required:

- A- Wall Thickness (mm)
- B- Distance to Wall (mm)
- C- Height of Appliance (mm)
- D- Height of Room (mm)
- E- Height from Ground to Eaves (mm)
- F- Roof Pitch (degrees)
- G- Eaves Overhang (mm)

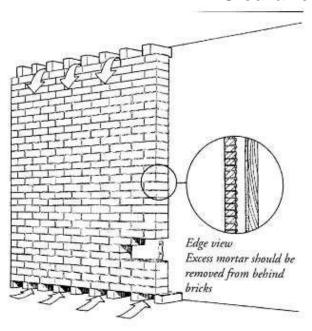




Reduction in Appliance and Ductwork Clearance from Combustible Material with Specified Forms of Protection

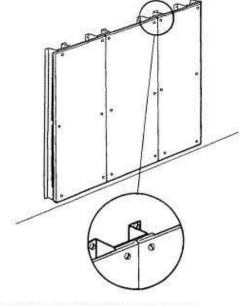
Type of Protection (shield)	Permitted Reduction in Clearance, %	
	Sides and Rear	Тор
Sheet metal, a minimum of 29 gauge in thickness, spaced out at least 21mm (7/8 lnc) by noncombustible spacers	67	50
Ceramic tiles or equivalent noncombustible material or noncombustible supports spaced out at least 21mm (7/8in) by noncombustible spacers	50	33
Ceramic tiles or equivalent noncombustible material or noncombustible supports, with a minimum of 29 gauge sheet metal backing spaced out at least 21mm (7/8in) by noncombustible spacers	67	50
Brick, spaced out at least 21mm (7/8in) by noncombustible spacers	50	N/A
Brick with a minimum of 29 gauge sheet metal backing, spaced out at least 21mm (7/8in) by noncombustible spacers	67	N/A

Clearance Reduction



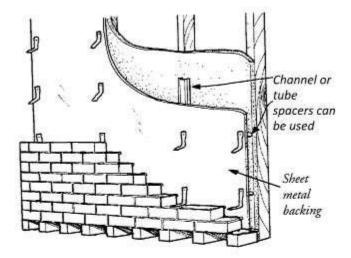
CONSTRUCTION OF A SOLID BRICK SHIELD

Brick ties spaced on 400 mm (16") centres are needed to support brick shields. They should be anchored firmly into frame studs. The top course of brick can be set on its narrow edge to give the minimum 75 mm (3") edge clearance. This type of shield provides a 50% reduction of clearance.



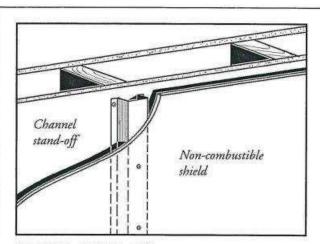
USING PREFABRICATED METAL SHIELD PANELS

By using channel stand-offs with prefabricated shield panels, you can assemble shields on site quickly. The panels are small enough to be stored easily in the service vehicle and can be assembled to form a shield of the desired width. Precoated roof flashing materials are available in a range of colours.



CONSTRUCTION OF A BRICK SHIELD WITH SHEET METAL BACKING

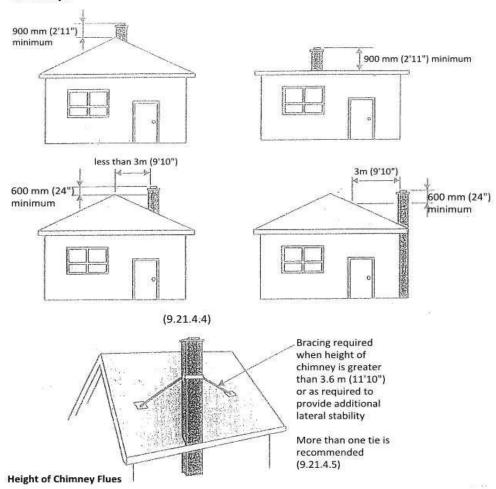
Steel backing for a brick shield should rest on the bottom course of bricks to ensure airflow behind the shield. If spacer channels rest on the floor or on the bottom course of bricks, be sure to ventilate them at the bottom so that air can flow through the channel. This type of shield construction provides a 67% reduction of clearance.



CHANNEL STAND-OFF

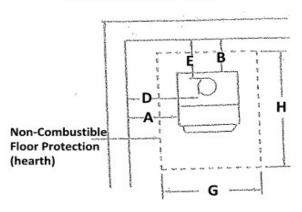
Channel stand-offs provide better shield support and faster installation than tube spacers. Because the mounting screws do not pass from the face of the shield to the combustibles behind, channel stand-offs can be placed more directly behind the appliance.

Chimneys

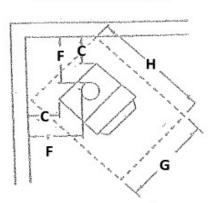


Sample Floor Plan Showing Clearances to Combustible Construction

Standard Installation



Corner Installation



Clearance from Appliance to: Clearance from Smoke Pipe to

G - Hearth Width

A - Side wall

D - Side wall

H - Hearth Length

B - Back wall

E - Back wall

F - Corner

C - Corner